LAWRENCE, K. T., July 2, 1856. I returned last night from an unsuccessful trip to see the State prisoners at Lecompton. Prior to yesterday morning visitors had been admitted, and as I went up at the request of the prisoners themselves, I expected to see them. Still, I used every precaution, traveled in company with one of the adies who had been attending the prisoners and cooking for them, took in the carriage provisions and other peaceable conservative articles; but the fat had gone forth that morning. We were halted at a hundred yards distance from the prisoners' tent, and told we could not en-ter. We were informed that positive orders prisoners tent, and that positive orders ter. We were informed that positive orders had been received that morning to the effect that there should be no access to the prisoners, no going to or coming from, until after the 6th of July. Then, we were told, matters would be restored to their former position, provided there was no disturbance, and the Fourth passed off quietly. Capt. Walker, who commanded the drageons, was polite but inexorable. I asked him what authority had issued these orders, but he evaded my question by issued these orders, but he evaded my question by telling me the "authority was sufficient." This stringency extended to a prohibition of written communications. I had a pocket full of letters, which had come through the Post-Office to the prisoners and the two ladies now in camp, Mrs. Rob inson and Mrs. Jenkins, but all of these were pro-nounced contraband, the officers asking the lady if there were any letters in the carpet-bag that was sent in. He was polite enough to take her assurance that there were none, but told us that no letters could go in, so the lady brought back the letters we had. My companion, Miss Emily Hunt, a resident of companion, Miss Emily Hunt, a resident of v. Robinson's household before it was destroyed, Gov. Robinson's household before it was destribed intended to remain some time and assist other ladies. After using some argument the offi-cer at length consented that she could stay, but she could not be allowed to leave the camp until after the 6th, and not desiring to be a prisoner as the other two ladies thus virtually are, she return-I got but one glimpse of some of the prison ers. I saw the Governor standing in front of the prisoner's tent; he saw and touched his hand to his breast with a sad smile. Dietzler came out to

prisoner's tent; he saw and to be the side of the tent. I saw him shake his head ruefully, and strike his heels on the ground energetically, as if in deprecation of hard fate.

I had been informed that some copies of THE TRIBUNE that a lady had been taking a few days ago, were stopped, picked out from the other papers, pronounced incendiary, and not allowed to go to the prisoners. I had fortified myself with a couple of dailies, and handed them to Capt. Walker with some other papers. He searched for letters but never looked at the papers to examine what they were. Capt. Walker, acted politely; said he wished he had nothing to do with the prisoners, but had "his duty to perform." We returned disappointed. I learned through a Pro-Slavery man who lives near Lecompton, that Secretary Woodson has said that he did not think Secretary Woodson has said that he did not think the prisoners could be tried or convicted under their indictments, but that, as they were very dangerous men, it was deemed best to keep them close prisoners until after the October election. Of course, I do not vouch for this: but as there is nothing improbable or inconsistent in it, I give it for what it is worth.

No large armed body has marched to Lecompton yet. A large number of individuals have going that way, and teams with flour and other provisions have been pouring into the place pretty freely. There is to be a celebration or muster of the "Territorial Militia" on the 3d (to-morrow). either at Tecumseh or Lecompton, or both places, for preparations have been making at both places. From all I can learn, I believe that the muster is to be at Lecompton to morrow, and that there are to be celebrations at Tecumseh, Atchison, and Kickspoe, among the "Law and Order" gentry.

BLOOMINGTON, K. T., July 3, 1856-A. M. I am now at one of the beautiful spots in the valley of the Wakerusa, and start the moment I finish this for Topeka. Nearly all of the men who are going to Topeka from this quarter have gone up. A considerable number have remained at home, at all the points, to take care of things, for it is feared that Buford's men will take advantage of the absence of the citizens at Topeka to resume their work of pillage. I have heard of no large party of the enemy marching toward Topeka yet. Great uncertainty prevails as to the movement of Buford's men and the Missourians. Whether they have succeeded in concentrating a force by stealth, or if they have resorted to some other dodge, or more intricate system of policy, I cannot say. That they intend to let us alone, I, of course, do not believe; but they may have adopted some line of policy more profound than anything that has yet characterized their movements. Perhaps they are in hopes that we will get at issue with the dragoons, and have concluded to keep as quiet as pos-sible for a few days, in hopes that a quarrel would be precipitated by the attempt to arrest or break up the State Legislature. But it is useless to speculate without positive evidence: a few days will show.

Meanwhile, I fear that Lane and the expected

emigration through Iowa will not be here. We have heard nothing reliable from that quarter There are some three or four hundred men belong ing to, or with Buford's companies, near Westport At least they were there at last advices. Col Sumner went up from Leavenworth yesterday with three companies of dragoons, taking the direction of Topeka. There is quite a "sprink-ling" of "Law-and-Order" men at Lecompton at last advices, but no regular army. There was a considerable number of recently-arrived Southerners at Leavenworth and Delaware a few days ago. So matters stand to-day—to-morrow is the Fourth.

direction of Topeka. There is quite a "sprinkling" of "Law-and-Order" men at Lecompton at last advices, but no regular army. There was a considerable number of recently-arrived South-there at Leavenworth and Delaware a few days ago. So matters stand to-day—to-morrow is the Fourth.

THE REIGN OF VIOLENCE AND BRUTALITY.

Torrespondence of The N. Y. Tribuns.

Council City, K. T., Tuesday, June 24, 1856.

I feel it rather a duty than inclination to write you at the present time. If our enemies are not satiated with blood, we are satiated with the tales of horror has they have reached us from time to time; and the brutality of men, as we have witnessed it from the b

tongue or at the point of the pen, when their fathers, sons, and brothers are being slaughtered on their fair plains like the wild beasts that roam over them. This bellish work has been now two months in progress, and few are the signs that are borne to us of decided aid by neen and means to had back upon their own pates this work of destruction. Is the indignation of the North to evaporate in curses, expressed by resolu-tions, speeches, and hewapper editorials, and leave the Free-State settlers of Kausas to be butchered, "externinated," or, in more recent terms, "amoked out."

Would to God that an angel from heaven could be ent to you to speak of these things, for you will not believe though one arises from the dead and tells of our wrongs. How, then, can we expect to be believed, who are notifing more than flesh and blood, though we see with our own eyes? But let us try agam in common with the thousand other witnesses. What is most distinctly announced by our foes and clearly understood by us all in these parts, that the programme of the Slave Power is total extermination to the Free-State party of Kansas, to be driven out, to be frightened out, to be starved out, and to be killed out; or in the terms of the literary buffoon of The Herald, "to be smoked out—out—out they mast and they shall go." These are oaths they have taken in ten thousand places, cailing on high heaven, the God who made them to witness that they will not cease this work until it is accomplished. This design, concected in high places, to which our rulers seem to be accomplices, is now being carried out, until our plains are being reddened with the blood of our friends, and their bones left to be picked by the wolves and the birds. One hundred men have already fallen by violence, their persons robbed, and their bones left to be picked by the wolves and the by the roadside without a burial. A much larger number than those killed have been driven away, and frightened from the country. Others are preparing to leave; while others, in large numbers, would start for their former homes if they had the means; while those remaining begin to feel the other curse—the want of provisions. This last is a very serious matter, and has caused serious alarm in many districts, for they have taken measures to cut off all our supplies, as all our flour, meal and meat must come from Missouri. Their orders are to stop and rob every trais, both of friends and foes, of all articles of provisions going into the Territory. To stop Free-State men, and take from them their teams, load and money, has been an every day occurrence, and if the man Would to God that an angel from heaven could be

If the officials of this Territory and Federal Government are not colluders with these our foes, and are honest in their designs, then of all men that Heaven ever elevated to places of State are they the weakest, and ought to be immediately impeached for imbecility. I can conceive of no greater crime that man is capable of than is now resting upon the President of the United States and the Governor of this Teritory. ritory. I care not whether it arises from weak-ness or wickedness, they are guilty of crimes the blood of all the bulls and goats of Bashan can

never wash out. If my language seem severe, remember that I stand on a different point from yourselves.

Under this state of brutal violence yeu suppose that the Free-State cause has about died out—though struggling, it is not dead, though our enemies are packed upon us like bounds, and though about every packed upon us like bounds, and though about every packed upon us like bounds, and though about every larger when the large training on this subject. packed upon us like hounds, and though about every person who took part in the discussions on this subject is in prison or absent East but myself, it is still alive, and will show itself such on the 4th of July. We are to have a meeting of delegates at Topeka on the 2d for calm consideration; a mass meeting of the people on the 3d; a celebration and the meeting of the Legislature on the 4th. What will be the result of these meetings no one can tell. Though we are without the counsel of Robinson, Smith, Brown, Deitzler, Jerkins, and others, who are prisoners; Lane, Conway, Pomercy, Reeder, Emory, Hunt, Roberts, Klotz, Parrott, and others, who are East; and though beset on every side, and our cause crushed, it is not beset on every side, and our cause crushed, it is not dead, and enough of us live s'ill to keep it alive, which we shall do as long as God gives us breath. P.C.s.

## A CHANGE OF POSITION.

From The Ithaca Journal, July 9.

Our readers will perceive that we have taken down the names of James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckenridge for Vice-President, and that we have placed at the head of our columns the names of John Charles Fremont for President, and William L. Dayton for Vice President.

A step of so much importance to ourself, may perhaps warrant us in trespassing upon the time of our readers by a brief notice of the causes which have induced this result.

It is well known that The Ithaca Journal has the unwavering organ of the Democratic party of this County, while that party was united. In 1843, when the Democracy was givided, The Journal esponsed the cause of Free-Soil, supported that portion of the Buffalo platform which related to the subject of Slav Buffalo platform which related to the subject of Slavery, and advocated the election of the candidates who were on that platform. In 1849, when the Democracy united, the Hunkers conceded the question of principle to the Barnburners, and expressed their opposition to the extension of Slavery, and The Journal became the organ of the United Democracy. That union, however, never was cordial; the Barnburners felt that they had been induced to leave the impregnable position which they held as a separate organization on the Buffalo platform, by a preterded concession of principle on the part of the Hunkers; and the Hunkers felt jealous of the numbers and influence of the Barnburners.

burners.

The union of the party, in despite of all efforts, was The union of the party, in despite of all efforts, was never cordial, the real difference of opinion between them being still the question of Slavery extension. The subsequent division into Hards and Softs was caused by this difference of opinion, and upon this second separation The Journal again sustained the Soft erganization. The nomination of Franklin Pierce was sustained by The Journal, as by the great body of those who in '48 were Barnburners. We hoped and believed that he was safe on the great question which div.ded the country—that question was "Whether "the Territories of the United States, in which "Slavery was probibited, should be free from the blight of Slavery."

When in 1854, by the Kansas-Nebraska act, the Precident, his Cabinet, and the Democrats in Congress, upheld and advocated the doctrine of popular soverighty, as applied to those Territories—though our self opposed to such application of the doctrine—we felt that we should not therefore withdraw our support from the Democratic cause; for we had a strong hope

from the Democratic cause; for we had a strong hope that the question would be decided in favor of free-dom in the Territories through the action of the people

at the polls.

Although Kansas bordered on a Slave State, still, Although Kansas bordered on a Slave State, still, from the nature of the people of the Free States, we felt conficent that, if the pledge of the President and of Congress was sustained, and the people left free to decide the question of Slavery, that the first inhabitants would be from the Free States, and that the decision would be in favor of Freedom. That such was the result, the outrages of Pro-Slavery men in Kansas and the Topeka Constitution, both show. Those outrages demonstrate the fact that force and wrong were required to establish Slavery in Kansas—and the Topeka Constitution, that when force was not resorted to, the popular voice was for Freedom.

At last came the Cincinnati platform, its candidates and its platform. Those candidates, purporting to represent the Democratic party, we placed at the head of our columns; its platform we published, and we toped that time and reflection might overthrow the first impressions against the resolutions, or that the candidate might so modify his acceptance of that platform, as to leave us at liberty to sustain him through the canvass. That hope has, however, been vain. We cannot see on what pretense we can continue to advecate either the platform or the candidate.

vain. We cannot see on what pretense we can con-tinue to advocate either the platform or the candidate, without an utter abandonment of every principle of Democracy, without our acting in direct opposition to every principle that distinguished the Radical Democracy of New-York.

Read the platform as we may, and we can give to it

but one construction, and that is
"That the Constitution of the United States author izes the slaveholder to carry his slaves into Kansas and there keep them under the protecting arm of Gov ernment in spite of any act of the territorial Legisla ernment in spite of any act of the territorial Legisla-ture, and that Slavery cannot be prohibited by the people except when they form a State Constitution." Upon this platform we understand James Buchanan to stand, without equivocation or qualification. What does this platform do?

principles of sear heart, and the principles of the founders and fathers of Democracy.

Believing the Slavery issue to be the great question which overrides all others, we should in that question sustain any candidate without regard to his former political opinions; still it is a source of gratification to know that in John C. Fremout we have a Democrat whose views in regard to former questions of government are in accordance with those heretofore sustained by The Journal, and we feel that we abandon the mere shadow of a political party, claiming to be Democratic, for the support of principles and usen which truly represent the great doctrines of the fathers of democracy.

democracy.

We feel that the patriots of the Revolution, the fathers of the Republic, and the early teachers of Democracy, must at this day, under similar circumstances, have been compelled to sustain the principles and men of the Republican party, or become recreant to the great truths in defending and establishing which they exerted their energics and devoted their lives.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF LAMARTINE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. We have heard with the livehest fellow-feeling that the illustrious ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE CAlls across the Atlantic to the lovers of Literature in the United States to take part with him in his struggle with the evil days on which he has fallen. In a letter to one of us he writes:

"Great reverses of fortune have come upon me since 1849, and above all in these latest times. I make need against them by labor.

"In behalf of this literary labor I have recourse to your countrymen. Give me aid and introduce me among them. Success is for me an affair of life or death."

No words of others could touch the heart of the

No words of others could touch the heart of the public like this ingenuous appeal from a man who ever judged it inconsistent with his honor to accept emoluments or favors from monarchical Governments which he could not approve, but deems it right to look for help from the voluntary subscriptions of a free people to his productions as an author. This confession of hard necessity comes from a man who, as a poet, orator, legislator, historian and statesman, has united in himself more varied claims to distinction than any public man of our century. He may justly look for sympathy, for it is the unanimous testimony of those who know him well that while his own manner of living has all the regularity and simplicity of a man

of those who know him well that while his own manner of living has all the regularity and simplicity of a man of exemplary industry, it has been the habit of his life to feel for and relieve the zorrows of others—to do good to those who were sick and suffering and in want, according to his means, and often beyond his means.

When his glowing words, his personal intrepldity, and his love for Progressive Liberty caused him to be borne by acclamation to the highest place of authority in the most powerful nation of the Continent of Europe, it is a matter of history that he sought to use his popularity and the vantage ground of his station, not to usurp a dictatorship for himself, but to constitute France a Republic. Holding high and, for a time, irresponsible power, he retired from office poor, and with such spotless integrity that not even his enemies breathed a reproach on the purity of his administration in its relaxion to his personal fortunes.

A lover of peace and of his fellow men, he seized the very moment of the highest excitement of political revolution to repress the disposition for war, and in the name of the Ergent people to utter an ineffaceable.

the very moment of the inglest executation to postate an revolution to repress the disposition for war, and in the name of the French people to utter an ineffaceable protest against shedding blood for political offenses.

Nor may we forget that, twenty-two years ago, when the United States pressed upon France its claim of indemnity for wrongs, and the two countries were for a seen so anywed against each other that the infor a season so arrayed against each other that the in-dulgence of national passion might easily have pro-voked a conflict, he saw that the demand of America was indisputably right, and rising superior to the sensi-tiveness of his countrymen, combated the opinions of some of those whose friendship he valued most, and by his manly eloquence essentially contributed to the settlement of the controversy on the basis of impartial

settlement of the controversy cases of his public career justice.

But it is not by reminiscences of his public career that Lemartine asks for sympathy. He tells us himself that he wraps the obscurity of private life around him like a man'le, and extangled by no connections with Government, he comes before us exclusively as a man of letters. Wherever his plan is made known we find it is received with great favor; and we carnestly have that the result may be such as to cheer the great hope that the result may be such as to cheer the great man in his so itude, and lighten the intensity of his

WASHINGTON IRVING. C. C. FELTON, RICHARD B. KIMBALL, GEORGE BANCROFT,
WHILIAM C. BRYANT,
EDWARD EVERBATT,
W. H. PBESCOTT,
HENRY W LONGFELLOW,
GFO. TICKNOR,
JAMES WALKER,
JAMES PARKES RICHARD B. KIMBALL, CRARLES KING, GEO P. MORRIS, N. PARKER WILLIS, FITZ-GREENE HALLECK, L. AGASSIZ, A. D. BACHE, JOSEPH HENRY, GFO. TICKNOR,
JAMES WALKER,
JAMES WALKER,
JAMES WALKER,
JOSEPH HENRY,
DCOLEY BEAN,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, late Speaker U. S. House of Repa.
J. D. BRIGHT, President of the United States Senate.
N. P. BEANS, Speaker of the U. S. House of Reps.
WINTIELD SCOTT, Com. in Chief U. S. Army,
Lewis Cass, United States Senate,
J. J. CRITTENDEN, United States Senate,
JOHN SLIDBELL, United States Senate,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, U. S. House of Representative of WILLIAM H. SEWARD, United States Benate,
H. TOOMBS, United States Senate,
J. P. BENJAMIN, United States Senate,
J. P. BENJAMIN, United States Senate,
JAMES C. JONES, United States Senate,
ALFREB IVERSON, United States Senate,
JAS M. MASON, United States Senate,
JAS M. MASON, United States Senate,
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L. F. S. FOSTER, United States Senate,
ALEX, H. STEPHENS, U. S. House of Representatives,
JACOB BROOM, U. S. House of Representatives,
JACOB BROOM, U. S. House of Representatives,
CHARLES E. STUART, United States Senate,
A. C. M. PENNINGTON, U. S. House of Representatives,
CHARLES E. STUART, United States Senate.

AT MESSES, D. APPLETON & Co.'s, Publishers, Nos. 316 and 348 Broadway, New-York

AT MESSES. D. APPLETON & CO.'S. Publishers.

Nothing can be added to the force of the Appeal.

Sin: I take the liberty of sending to you the above document. Nothing can be added to the force of the Appeal. A few details as to the plan and form of the publication are all that it will be necessary for me to append to it.

The work for which Lamartine sake of the people of the United States an intellectual hospitality is entitled. A Familiar Course of Literature. It will embrace all ges and countries. I have visited America to coganize a national subscription to this work. The chracter of my mission is defined in this ox tract from a letter of Lamartine to Mt. Bancrott. It introduce to the volume of the purpose of the remaining of the purpose of the remaining of the purpose of the remaining of the purpose. The "Familiar Course of Literature" is the invocation by a man of genius of the areat intellects which have enlightened the world. It is the essence of the studies, the meditations and the judgments of the whole life of Lamartine.

The warm symparhy with which the first announcement of this publication was received in the United States, far from diminishing, has continued to increase. The ladies of America feel a pleasure in displaying their grafitude toward a poet who, in singling the bleasings of a pure and holy love, strengthens their sweet and saluiary in fluence over the rader sex and thus contributes to the elevation of social morals. Mothers feel happy at being able to place in the hands of their chidreu models of French style without the apprehension of danger to their indecence. They know that Lamartine is a writer of spotless pourity, and that he observes naturally the precept of the Latin poet. "Marima delectur pure recerentia." The clergy of all denominations have not hesistated to accord to him their powerful support, because Lamartine, in addressing himself to the rigilitar part of men's natures, in transporting their minor into the resultance in the subscription of the subscription is \$6 s. year,

Emplish. They are requested to seed in their subscriptions as early as convenient, so that they may be included in the Sep-tember delivery.

I solicit from you, Sir, a sympathetic cooperation to this national subscription, and remain, respectfully, yours, July, 1856.

J. B. DESPLACE.

THE YOUNG MEN AROUSED .- Preliminary steps were taken a week or two since to establish an influential Fremont and Dayton organization among the young men of this city, and on Tuesday evening, at a large and most respectable meeting, held at Clinton Hall, the Constitution of an Association, entitled the "Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Union of "the City of New-York," was adopted with much enthusiasm, and the following officers unanimously elected, viz: President, BENJ. F. MANIERRE; Vice-President, Joseph Worles; Secretary, David H. Gildersleeve; Treasurer, George P. Edgar; Executive Committee, Cephas Brainard, M. Hoyt, Wm. H. Mooney, R. C McCormick, jr.; Chas. A. Moore, John Bownes B. K. Phelps, Dwight H. Olmstead, and Wm. L. Tilly.

Note of these gentlemen have before taken special interest in political movements, but excited by the audacious conduct of the present Administration, and the efforts of the so called Democratic party to continue the reins of government in the hands of men pledged to Slavery extension, they have determined to come out holdly and do all in their power to aid the Frement and Dayton ticket, and their organization promises to be one of much importance, carrying, as it will, a powerful influence among a class of our citi-

zens, who only need to be aroused to a knowledge of things as they are," to give their hearty support to

the only Democratic principles now before the country, those of the Republican party.

The meeting of Tuesday evening was addressed by several gentlemen, including Messrs. Mooney, Hoyt, Brainard and Phelps, whose remarks, with those of the President of the Union, were spirited and to the point, eliciting the most unbounded applause. The Union appointed a Committee to secure rooms on Broadway for the immediate establishment of a read ing room and general headquarters, and laid other plans for active work. The members, one and all appeared ready to go into the campaign with a will and confidence which must lead to success. Among the officers will be recognized the names of a number of our most energetic and public spirited young men, who are far above the suspicion of party taint, and whose high reputation will at once place the Union upon a firm basis, and rally around its standard hundreds of those who, when they enter the field, will do so, not to grow weary or faint, but to fight manfully and win. The next meeting of the Union will be duly advertised by the Executive Committee,

THE BROOKS AND SUMNER CASE-CORRESPONDENCE.

In the proceedings before the Court at Washington on Wednesday, Mr. Key, the United States Attorney, submitted the following correspondence:

SILVER SPRING, June 30, 1856.

DEAR SIR: I find myself mushle to attend Court to-day. Since the summons of the Marshall have suffered a relepse, by which I am enfechied, and also admonished against exertion. Being out of town, I have not had the opportunity of consulting my attending physician; but a skillful medical friend, who has visited me here, earnestly insists that I cannot attend Court for some time to come without peril to my health.

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your fathful servant,

P. BARTON, KEY, esq. &C.

CHARLES SUMNER.

P. BARTON, KEY, esq , &c.

I have the honor to be, dear Sit, your latina servair.

P. Barton, Key, esq. &c.

Oppice of United States Attorney?
For District of Columbia, June 20, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have received your note of today's date. The witness of whom you spoke, Mr. Leader, has been summoned from Philadelpia, and is now in attendance as a witness for the United States. The defendant has today by his coursel submitted his case to the court. Mr. Leader is anxious to return to Philadelphia. Will you piease inform me at what day you think kyour health will permit you to appear, or whether (the defendant having pleaded guilty) you are willing the avidence should be taken by the jucze without your testimony?
Yours, respectfully,

P. S.—The cefendant's counsel proposed to submit the case upon the evidence taken before the House Committoe. Please say whether you are willing I should accept the proposition.
Hon. Charles Summer.

Silver Spring, July 1, 1856.

Dear Sir: I have your letter of 30.h June, in which you ask my consent with regard to the course you shall take in the conduct of a criminal proceeding now pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

I am surprised at this communication. In giving my testimony before the Grand Jury, I stated that I appeared at the summons of the law, and that I wished it distinctly understood that the proceeding. Its whole conduct to change my relation to the proceeding. Its whole conduct belongs to the Attorney of the United States. I am, dear sir, your faithful servant,

CHARLES SUMMER.

P. Barton Key, Esq., Attorney of the United States, &c.

Oppice of United States at Torney.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1856. DEAR SIR: I read your letter of yesterday's date, in which you express your surprise at my communication of the 30th dilimo.

you express your surprise at my communication of the 30th ultimo.

In the conversation I had with you a few days before I appointed a day for the trial of the case, I understood from you that, owing to your delicate state of health, you were anxious to go to the North, and accordingly I fixed an early day (Monday, the 36th of June) for the trial. On the morning of that day I received your note informing me you had suffered a relapse, and that you were unable to attend, and I had the case postponed. I then addressed you a letter, at which you expressed surprise, stating that Mr. Leader, whose testimony you deemed important, had been summoned from Philadalphis, was in attendance as a wigges for the United States, and anxious to return, and I requested that you would please inform me at what day you thought your health would permit you to attend, and whether you were willing I should accept the proposition to submit the cause, on the testimony taken by the Hune Committee.

your absence, and whether you were willing I should accept the groposition to submit the cause, on the testimony taken by the Hause Committee.

I cannot see any impropriety in any of these inquiries. I am perfectly aware of that which you have thought necessary to interm me, that "the conduct of the case belongs to the Attorney of the United States." But I did not suppose that in any case the desire of a public prosecutor to confer with and consult the wishes of the migrad party would excite surprise. I regret that my motives seem to have been misunderstood. Having received no answer to my inquiry as to what time you will be able to attend. I have directed the witnesses to be summoned on Tursday next, the 8th of July, upon which day permit me to hope your health will be sufficiently recovered to enable you to be present.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. B. KEY, United States Attorney.

Hop. Chas. Summer.

SILVER SPRING, July 4, 1859.
DEAR SIR: Late last evening I received your communication

of 2d July.

It is not probable that I shall be able to be present to Court at the time yea mention. But I repeat now what I expressed to the Grand Jury, that I have no desire to take any part in this proceeding. In mentioning the tame of a witness to whom you refer in your letter, it will be remembered that I did it in the Grand Jury toom, in direct response to a question from the foreman of the Grand Jury, and afterward in response to your personal importies. At no stage of the proceedings and in no respect have I been a volunteer.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES SUMNER.

P. BARTON KEY, esq., Attorney of United States.

## A HORRID MURDER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

McKrans, Erie County, Pe., July 8, 1856. Our reighborhood was thrown into a great state of shocking murder had been committed here, growing name of Walter Hayt had for some time been paying his attentions to a Miss Allen. He was over 40 years old, while she was in her 15th year. The girl's father had asked Hayt for the loan of a revolver, which he was known to have, to shoot rats with. He had, ac was known to have, to shoot rats with. He had, accordingly, leaded every barrel, and after dinner proceeded to the house of Allen, for the double purpose of seeing his daughter and delivering his pistol; but after spending some time with the girl, she told him that she would not "marry him," and that if he was out of the way she could get other beaus or another beau, when, without a moment's hesitation, he drew from his pocket the pistol, and placing it to her head deliberately fired, when she screamed and fell. He then picked her up and laid her on the lounge or settee, when he fired a second barrel, the ball passing through her head forward of her ears. The mother of the girl, who was in an adjoining room, on hearing her seriam started to go to her assistance, but Hayt commenced firing at her, also, but without effect. He then immediately left the house and ran into the woods, as was supposed for the purpose of secreting himself; but instead of so doing, went as quietly as possible and gave himself up to the proper authorities. In his examination he said that he had no intention of shooting or hurting his victim a minute before the deed was done. He confessed everything, saying that he was perfectly sane, but does not know why he fired at the girl's mother, as he did not want to harm her. He was committed to the care of the jailer, and will probably have his trial the first week in August.

S. F. S. cordingly, leaded every barrel, and after dinner pro-

## FIRES.

FIRE IN FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.

The alarm of fire in the First District yesterday toon was caused by the upsetting of a kettle of oil in the varnish factory of William Tilden & Neptune, in Fifty fourth street, between the Second and Third avenues. About \$200 damage was sustained. No insurance.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN STREET. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Hiram Dixon, No. 175 Frank-lin street. Mr. Dixon, who was in bed at the time, was aroused by his sister-in law, who told him the back part of the house was on fire. He went down stairs and found the closet in the back parlor on fire. With the assistance of his family he extinguished the flames with a few pails of water. Loss \$237. Insured for \$2,500 in the Mercantile Insurance Company. The fire is thought to have originated from an over-heates tubular conductor which had been used on the frostpatlor chandelier, and which had been placed in the closet on the right previous upon the family retiring to bed.

# THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING -Thursday, July 10, 1856-Match for \$500-Mile Heats-Best 3 in Uncle Sam (wagon and driver to weigh 300 lbs.); 

ver again, Sam carrying two men in a wagon, which race resulted the same as the first; the mare got shut cut the first heat-time 2:51. Sam had the call in both races-\$100 to \$40. There was quite a number present to witness them.

### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. THURSDAY, July 10. - Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER,

President, in the chair. Broadent, in the chair.

Banner-Posts—A petition was received from the Republican Central Committee to be allowed to put up banner-poles in front of their headquarters in Broadwhy. The petition states that poles were creeted last month; but a notice, purporting to be from the Street Commissioner, having been posted upon them, requiring their removal, the same were accordingly removed by the Committee.

Aid, ELv thought the idea of passing an ordinance giving any nolitical party such a privilege was about

Aid. ELY thought the loca of parsing an ordinance giving any political party such a privilege was absurd. Barbers and others depending on their trade for a living could not ask such a thing. If this permission was given, other political parties would require the

Ald. FULMER proposed to send the petition back, enclosed to Mr. Ketchum, whose signature was attached to it.

Ald. TUCKER hoped this proposition would not prevail, and that the petition would be treated with respect.

Ald. Fox moved to refer it to the Committee on The Bowery and Chatham street Pavements. -The

The Bowery and Chatham street Pavements.—The report to pave the Bowery, Chatham street and Fourth avenue to Union square, with Belgian pavement, at \$2 19 per yard, came up, when Ald. Exr moved to adopt it.

Ald. VARIAN moved to amend by the paving of a portion of these streets, leaving the remainder for another year.

Ald. VOORHIS contended for the same, as the appropriation was not sufficient to carry out the improvement. If the contract was given to Mr. Cornell at \$2 19, the work would this year far exceed the appropriation, \$75,000, which the Legislature allowed to be raised. Also that the city should not, as was provided in the report, pave between the railroad tracks.

Ald. STEERS spoke in favor of the improvement as one due to the Kaetern section of the seity.

Ald. TUCKER was in favor of the improvement, but he was not satisfied with the careless contract sought to be confirmed. There was the old motorials not mentioned, that were worth a large sum, and the contractor would take them from the city and sell the same to the city. He hoped the contract would be referred back and readvertised.

A yote was taken on readvertising, and that smendment leat by 6 to 13. The report was then submitted

back and readvertised.

A vote wastaken on readvertising, and that amendment lost by 6 to 13. The report was then submitted and adopted by a vote of 14 to 5.

The Board then adjourned to Friday, 5 p. m.

#### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.—The President, BENJAMIN

Wednesday, July 9.—The President, Benjamin F. Pinckney, esq, in the chair. After the usual pre liminaries the Board proceeded to the transaction of business.

The only petition of any importance was one signed by our Heaith Wardens for an increase of their salaries from \$2 to \$3 per day. They state that they have been engaged during several months past in making a sanitary survey of the whole city, and which will occupy their attention for months yet to come, in consequence of which they are unable to attend to other business. Referred.

Resolutions, By Mr. Raymond—Whereas Banjamin F. Pinckney, ess. the present incumbent in this Board of the Forty-

quence of which they are unable to attend to other business. Referred.

Resolutions, By Mr. RAYMOND—Whereas Banjamin F. Pinckney, esq., the present incumbent in this Board of the Forty-seventh District in the Seventeenth Ward, has removed from said District and Ward, and has ceased to be a resident of the Council District from which he was elected. Therefore, be it Resolved, That the offise of Councilman of the Forty Seventh District be declared vacant, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to make the necessary provisions for a new election it said Council District to fill such vacare y. Referred to the Committee on Law Department.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee to whom was referred.

The Board then went into Cemmittee of the Whole. The report of the Committee to whom was referred the Message of the Mayor in reference to the Central Park, which had been referred to the Committee of the Whole this evening, was moved for adoption by Mr. Barner. The Committee reported an ordinance appropriating \$100,000 for the improvement of Central Park.

trai Park.

Mr. Swan was opposed to any action being taken on a paper the same evening which it had been presented, and he said further that the report had been signed by only four members of the Committee.

An amendment of \$10,000 was proposed by Mr. Baxter, which was lost, and the Committee then rose, and the Board adjourned.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

TWO NEGROES HIRED TO COMMITT THE DEED.

Alfred S. Livingston, eaq., of Trenton, N. J., on Monday appeared before Justice Welsh, and entered a complaint against Mr. Price Morse, a physician at No. 151 Chambers street, charging him with having originated a plan to take his life, and with having hired two negroes to carry the plan into execution. He stated, further, that enmity had for some time existed be-tween him and Dr. Morse, growing out of difficulty in regard to property, and they had litigated in relation thereto in one of the Courts of this city. The negroes,
James H. Still, a clothes cleaner at No. 18 Leonard street, and Augustus Wesley, a cook, living at No 204 Greenwich street, each made affidavits. The former testified that the Doctor called at his house and requested to see him at his office in Chambers street; Still went there, and the Doctor, after questioning excitement yesterday afternoon, by the news that a him and ascertaining as near as possible his character, told him that a Mr. Livingston, who resided at Trentout min that had been committed here, growing tout min that had been committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here with the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. So we have the committed here we have the committed here. The committed killed; he then proposed to Still to go to Trenton, and there, by passing himself off as a fugitive slave, gain admittance to the house of Mr. Livingston, and then watch an opportunity to kill him. The doctor also recommended that he use a hammer and told him to be sure and strike him a powerfu blow upon the temple, as that would settle the busi ness at once. Still wanted to know what compensa-tion would be awarded him, and the doctor said from \$1,000 to \$2,000. He finally told the doctor that he would undertake the job, and promised to go on the 15th of June last, but did not go, and subsequently refused, but said he knew a desperado who would de the job in a satisfactory manner. He then brought the negro Wesley to the doctor's office, and this man makes affidavit similar to that of Still, and states further that the doctor handed him \$25 to pay his expenses to, and at, Trenton, and gave him all the necessary information how to proceed. After all was arranged, Still went to Trenton, and called upon Mr. Livingston, to whom he narrated all that had taken place between him and the doctor. Mr. Livingston subsequently came to the city, and preferred the above charge against Dr. Morse. On these three affidavits Justice Welsh issued a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Morse, and he was yesterday taken into custody by Sergeant S. J. Smith of the Lower Police Court, and held to await examination.

## CITY ITEMS.

XIIII WARD .- The friends of Fremont and Dayton in this Ward meet this evening at Harlem Hall to perfect their organization, and listen to a speech from Hos. E. D. CULVER. There will be a good time and a good company to enjoy it.

The Young Men's Fremont and Dayton Central Urion, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, have rooms a: Stuyvesent Institute, instead of Clinton Hall, as gated in that article.

FIRST WARD GERMAN FREMONT CLUB .- A meetng of the Germans of the First Ward was held last evening in the hall of Mr. A. Bergen, No. 45 Whitehall street, for the purpose of organizing a Fremont Club. Dr. Köhler called the meeting to order, and stated the object of the meeting in a few words, which were warmly responded to. He was appointed to the Mr. Papke was chosen temporary Secretary.
Mr. Lider made a stirring speech in favor of the platform and the candidates. Dr. Van Lier followed; and a form of organization was fixed upon. The following fficers were chosen: President, Dr. Köhler; Vice Presidents, Dr. Van Lier, A. Bergen and H. Thier; Recording Secretary, Mr. Luder; Corresponding Secretary, D. Diectzmann; Treasurer, J. F. Papke. A arge number of names and residences were given in, and the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday even-

FREMONT AND DATTON CENTRAL CLUB,-The roung men of the Republican party met to the number of several hundred last evening at Academy Hall, for the purpose of organizing a new association under the title of the Central Fremont and Dayton Club.

Mr. Joseph T. Couch was called to the Chair, and Mr. Smith Tuthill officiated as Secretary. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the 68 lowing officers, who were un snimously elected: Pres ident, William H. Browne, Vice-Presidents, William R. Stafford, B. W. Richards, H. Rester and G. Brigge Secretaries, J. H. Ward, S. Tuthill and J. H. Burie Treasurer, A. B. Birdsall. After some stirring spee from Mesers. Browne and Milliken the mee journed, with three rousing cheers for the Republic candidates.

The Rev. Dr. Fester has been elected President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, near Ob cego. Dr. Foster is now the paster of the Methodist Episec pal Church in this city.

The Board of Alderman last evening received a petition from the Republican Central Committee, action the privilege of erecting their banner poles in free of their headquarters in Broadway. The poles created last month were removed by order of the Street Com missioner, and the banner stolen and destroyed some of that functionary's party. As might be es pected some feeling was exhibited against granting the privilege. Ald Ely end avored, in his way, to throw ridicule on the petition, while Ald. Fulmer, overdening with indignation, moved to send the paper back, directed to Mr. Ketchum, whose signsture was stated. tached to it. Ald. For was desirous that the Board should maintain its respect for the public by treating all proper communications with respect, and hoped the petition would be referred to the Committee on Ordinances, which was carried. The Bowery pavement contract was confirmed.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday afternoon in Er. Valentine's office, City Hall, and determined upon concurring with the Councilmen as to repairing a num-ber of wharves and piers on the North and Hast Rivers; also to set apart a dock at the foot of Bree street, N. R., for the accommodation of market books

SOLD CHEAP. -- Coming down by the Fourth Avenue care yesterday, we noticed a well-dressed respectab looking man get up from the hind end of the car and walk to the forward platform, at some inconvenience to himself and others, to get off at that end. It was before the conductor had made his round to collect fare, and he was busily talking with a friend, but he had both eyes open, and long practice makes perfect.
Sharp fellows, some of those old conductors are. Just as the gentleman was going to step off a hand was gently laid upon his shoulder, and the conductor sall loud enough for others to hear, "Sir, you have forgetten to pay your fare." Didn't he feel cheap, and all for five cents. We are aware that there is a continued effort to get free rides, and generally speaking it is a bad investment, but we have never witnessed a cese before where a man sold himself quite so badly for half a dime.

NEW RAILROAD GUIDE.-The first number of Appleton's "Railway and Steam Navigation Guide" in just issued, containing tables of the various railroads in the United States and Canada, with the stage and steamboat connections, a complete steamboat directory, and a great amount of local information important to the traveler. A valuable feature of the work is act-eral plans of tours to different parts of the United States, showing the chief points of interest on the route, and the time required for performing the journey. The completeness of this work, and its apparen general accuracy, recommend it to the attention of travelers, whether on excursions of business or pleasure. It is to be issued in monthly numbers unde the supervision of railroad companies.

A new and very elegant map of the "Middle States," Just published by D. G. & A. J. Johnson of this city, merits the attention of commercial mea. In comprises the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, and Canada West complete; also the Territories of Minnesota, Kansas and Nebrasha, the northern portion of the the State of Tennessee, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-York: showing the base mort-dian and township lines of the United States Surveys. the lines of all the counties and towns, the na of all the cities, villages, hamlets, post-office and their location; all the railroads, and all the railroad-statices on each road; the canals, post and common roads; together with all the district and township lines, railroads, etc., of Upper Canada. On careful examination we are inclined to regard this as a superior map of the western portion of the Union.

THE LATE \$100,000 SWINDLE-MR. S. HANNA RE-ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY .- Wm. 8. Henna, who for several weeks past has been in custody Cove, Long Island, to make over to him about \$100,000 worth of property, and who was recently liberated cabail to the amount of \$3,000, was yesterday rearrested by Officer Demilt of the Eleventh Ward Police, on a charge of perjury, made against him by Mr. Garvie. The perjury was committed while Hanna was giving testimeny before the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Mr. Garvie against him for the recovery of the property, and was material to the issue of the suit. It appears that Hanna made oath that a certain promissory note for \$2,900, made by one Douglass in favor of Garvie, had not been given bim by John Anderson, jr., attorney for Mr. Garvie, and that he had never received it, but that the note was given by Mr. Anderson to Garvie, who had demanded it of him. This affidavit was pronounced both by Mr. Garvie and Mr.
Anderson to be false, and the latter now swears that n April last Hanna called upon him, and stated that Mr. Garvie had sent him for the note, and that on this representation he (Anderson) delivered the note to Hanna. On this complaint Hanna was taken before Justice Wood and committed to prison.

mond Reef were witnessed yesterday afternoon by a very large crowd of spectators. The members of Common Council, and other parties specially invited, were provided with a steamboat, which took them within a short distance of the spot. Six powerful charges were fired—two of 100 lbs. each, two of 200 lbs., and two others of 500 lbs. each. The shocks from these explosions were sensibly perceptible to the people on the steamboat, and immense volumes water were thrown high into the air by every dis-charge. A number of fish were killed by the concussion, and a crowd of boatmen amused themselves by racing after and picking them up. Several charks which were stunned were picked up and throws on board the steamboat, where one of the Councilmen amused bimself by prying into the contents of their stomachs With the fall of the tide the blastings ceased, and the steamboat took a turn around Gov-ernr'so Island, and then landed her passengers at Whitehall.

DIAMOND REEF .- The blasting operations on Dis-

Mary Harris, a young lady who resides at No. 95 East Twenty-fifth street, called at the Mayor's office on Thursday, and made affidavit to the following

offect:

"She alleged that she worked at piece-work as making paper boxes for Alphonse Brownfels, a Dutch Jew, who is a manufacturer of hair-dye at No. 87 Futton street, fifth story; that she came down as usual on Monday morning, but he said he had sone at that time; that she told him she had very far to walk, and did not think his work would pay her; asking him if he would please to give her five and three pence which he owed her; that he refused to pay her then, and she told him she thought it was very hard for him to keep her out of such a trifle; that she was poer, and had doubly earned it; that this Brownfels began to abose her, shoving her, &c.; that he ordered her off his premises, and finally, when she came to the head of the five flights, that he raised his boot as if he would kink her down stairs,"

The affidavit was taken to the Court of Sessions by Officer Clements.

Officer Clements.

ANOTHER FREMONT AND DAFTON CLUB AT STATES ISLAND,-The Republicans of Stapleton, held a large